HE ANSWERS TO CHARGES OF LIBEL

THE MUCH DISCUSSED "MEMORANDUM" BROUGHT UP—THE DURN'S OPINION OF THE PRESS.

The enswer of the Duke of Mariborough to the comment of Davison Dakiel in his suit for \$25,000 damies for alleged libet, which was served upon the plainers lawyers yesterday, is as follows:

1. That he has no knowledge or information sufficient form a belief as to whether the newspaper Truth rered to in the complaint has a large and extensive sulation throughout the United States of America and

ign countries.

That he has no knowledge or information sufficient run a belief as to whether the plaintiff in his business journalist has always maintained a good name.

2. That he has no whether the plaintiff in his business as journalist has always maintained a good name, home and reputation.

2. That he has no knewledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether the plaintiff has always maintained a good name, fame and reputation among list friends or among other worthy elikens.

4. And devices that he, the said defendant, knows or has ever known who it was that committed the forgery charged is the publication referred to in the complaint; and therefore denies that the said publication charges, or that defendant intended thereby to charge, plaintiff personally with said fergery, and denies that the alleged licelious matter was published offthe plaintiff. And for a further defence defendant alleges that he wrete a letter, to-wit, the following:

REMEMOREM HOURS, Oct. 16, 1887.

letter, to-wit, the following:

RENYOGHY MOURE, COL. 16, 1887.

To the Editor of The Hereld: Exemes me troubling you, but that vile rag called Truth has had the audacity to publish a letter in its issue of September 15 signed by my name, which I never saw or heard of this man time affer. I do not pay any attention to the courrious section of the press or held doing, but forgery is a little strong and I think as you happen to be over here I would perhaps ask you to make some remarks for me in a prominent sheet of The Hereld. To the effect that or like issue, he were blackguard, are one thing, but that calmly forcing an individual's name is another. I do not wish to take legal sleep against these people as it would only be giving them the publicity they wish for. Yours truly, Mantheonorem.

And that said letter was published with some verbal

THE BASIS OF THE SUIT. The defendant believes that this letter forms the basis of the cause of action alleged herein. That the said sup-ceed libelious matter referred to in the complaint is true of the said newspaper Truth. And defendant here repeats and renews his "first" defence above stated.

That on or about September 15, 1887, there was pub lished is the said newspaper called Truth the fellowing letter, purporting to be written and signed by this defendant, he wil:

feedant, its wit:

To the Editor of The Truth: While thanking you feet your kindseas in placing the columns of Truth at my disnosal I have really nothing I wan to say beyond a general expression of graininds at the excessively kind and hospinble memory in which I have been received by my friends in America. The thereties which have been taken with my name by certain newspacers I had fully made an my mind to trust with silont contough, that cannot permit the extensive publication of the sa-called "memoraedium" which appeared in most of the American papers over my signature to pass uncontradicted. At is an impudent forgary, and my name was used without the slightest authority. I shall be glad if you will be good enough to print this contradiction for me as I have no desire of which I knew nothing and the sentiments of which I knew nothing and the sentiments of which I is desirable. WHO WROTE THE SO-CALLED "MEMORANDUM"

above set forth] and never authorized the writing of signing or publication theroof, and never saw or heard of such a letter until after its publication as aforesaid of such a letter until after its publication as aforesaid; and alleges that the sentiments, epinious and sonduct of this defaudant were misrepresented by said letter.

And defendant alleges on information and belief that the publication of said letter [lastly above set forth] was caused or aided or abotted econolived at by some person, to the defendant unknown, having unlikelent central of the columns of said newspaper Fruit to procure said publication, that and alleged letter was false and forgery.

That defendant never wrote or signed said letter | lastly

ADDITIONAL POINTS IN THE DEFENCE.

And for a further, separate and third defence to the complaint, and in mitigation of any damages to which the plaintiff might etherwise appear entlitled by reason of the publication of said supposed libellous matter, this matters contained in the second defence herein; and denies that by reason of the premises the plaintiff has sustained any damage whatever, or was brought late any candal, infamy, or disgrace except such as may rightfully attach to him by reason of his connection with the unit newspaper Truth. defendant repeats and renews all and singular the

And for a separate and fourth defence to the complaint, and in mitigation of any damages to which plaintiff might otherwise seem entitled by reason of the publication of said supposed lib flour matter, this defendant alleges that at and before the publishing of the said supposed libeliens matter, referred to in the complaint, the general character of the said newspaper Truth was bad.

And for a further, separate and fifth defence to the complaint and is mitigation of any damages to which plaintiff might otherwise seem entitled by reason of the publication of the said supposed libellous matter defendant alleges that this defendant was induced by all the facts set up in the foregoing defences [numbered from one to four inclusive] to believe the charge made and to write the said supposed libellous letter.

Wherefere detendant demands judgment that the complaint harein be dismissed with costs.

[Signed] SAUNDERS, WERR AND WONDERSUM, Office and postoffice address, 170 Breadway, New-York.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, s.a.:
George Charles Spencer Churchill, Duke of Mariberough, being daly swern, says that he is the defendant in
this action; that the foregoing answer is true to his
knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be
alleged on information and belief, and that as to those
matters he believes it to be true.

TEMPORARY VICTORY FOR THE "WOLF" BOARD. The "Wolf" Board of Aldermen had a short-lived triumph yesterday in its proceeding to obtain recognition as the only legitimaty Council of "City Fathers." When the case was clied in Supreme Court, Chambers, it the morning no one appeared for the defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty and County Clerk Flack, and Justice Barrett gave judgment by default for the plaintiffs on their application for the defendants.

judgment by default for the plaintiffs on their application for a percent of the mandamus requiring the defendants to recognize them as the Board of Canvassers and place in their possession the election returns.

Wilson S, Wolf, the counsel for the plaintiffs, patiently waited mrill A sistant Corporation Counsel Dean appeared in courf, three hours after this action was tone appeared in courf, three hours after this action was tone appeared in courf, three hours after this action was tone and interest of the following the following the county Clerk setting forth that on November 18, 1886, the County Clerk setting forth that on November 18, 1886, the County Clerk setting forth that on November Ecoard of Aldermon had been duly elected, and that they had been duly aworn in. Mr. Wolf submitted his mapers, claiming that the petitioners had been elected in pursuance of the laws of 1870, and that all the laws passed since in regard to decision was reserved.

WALLACK AND MOSS SUED. The suit of T. Heury French against Lester Wallach and Theodore Moss, to recover \$1,500 on a promis-sory note made by Wallack on September 25, 1886, due three months after, endorsed by Moss and protested when due, was decided yesterday by Judge Hyatt of the City Court, in favor of the defendants. The note was given in part payment under an agreement by the idants to pay five per cent. on the first \$4,000 received from the presentation at Wallack's theatre of the plaintiff's play, "Sister Mary," and to pay ten per cent. of all over \$5,000. After the note was delivered there was a disagreement about the play, and the contract was rescheded. The plaintiff claimed that the drama "Harbor Lights" was accepted by the defendants in place of the rejected "Sister Mary," and that the menoy was due for the latter.

KEPT FROM THE WORKHOUSE FOR ONE DAY. Ernest Koenig, the Anarchist who was sentenced to the workhouse for six months in default of \$1,000 ball for assaulting a reporter, yesterday obtained from Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Cours, through his lawrer. Balthasar Westenberger, a writ of habeas corpus. He has found a bondsman and will be taken to court to-day, where his release on ball will be demanded.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Chief Judge Sedgwick, of the Superior Court, has decided that the Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New York must pay to Annie M. B. Halsey \$11,971 14, the pre-York must pay to Annie M. B. Halsey \$11,971 14, the pro-ceeds of the sale of securities belonging to her husband. An-thony Halsey, which were in the bank vault at the time of his death, on September 8, 1879. Mr. Halsey had been for fitteen years the cashier of the bank and one of its directors. He had deposited with the bank other securities as collateral for any indebtedness that might appear. These were sold at anction after his death and realized \$45,991 50, which the Court holds was properly retained by the bank. The securi-ties, for the value of which judgment is readered for the widow and executrix, were deposited in the bank for her use and benefit.

Surrogate Rollins has decided to grant letters of adminis ration to John Carl upon the estate of Pasime Carl, whom he married in September, 1879. Her first husband, mamed Flacker, went to Europe some time before her accord mar-riage and objections we eraised to granting letters to Carl on the ground that it was not known whether Fischer was alive or not when Pauline's second marriage took place. The Eurogate holds that the latter is legal.

Lucina H. Bigelow, as assignee of J. A. Fay & Co., of De Lucids II. Bigelow, as assigned of Ja. Pay & Co., of Detroit, has obtained an attachment from Justice Donohue, of the Supreme Court, against the property in this State of James Jenks & Co., of Detroit, on a claim for \$3,322 16, the amount of a pretested promissory note, payable at the Third Rational Bank of Detroit.

Another attachment has been granted by Justice Donohue, of the Supreme Court, colored the account of Lance State.

Another attachment has been granted by Justice Pomohne, of the Supreme Court, against the property of Issae Sickle-dealer in laces at No. 440 Browiway, who is charged with having disposed of his property with the object of defrauding his creditors. Lewis Brethers & Co. are the plaintiffs in this case and the claim is for \$2,080 03.

Schedules in the assignment of Frank Williams, printer, NO.95 Chambers at, to Pailip V. ft. Van Wyck, show Itabilities \$5,327.16, gominal assets \$4,039.45 and actual assets \$1,879.45.

1,879 40. Daniel F. Genry, tailor, of No. 491 Sixth-ave, has assigned Lanac J. Mascabe, giving preferences for \$2,000. His hednles show liablities \$5,134 41, neminal neacts \$4,139 58, id actual assets \$3,062 74. miss show liabilities 55,156 v1, seminance Cowlin, lace im-citual assets 53,062 76.

s schedules in the assirament of James Cowlin, lace im-t. No. 273 Churchat, to Atoxo Farzham, show liabili-172,277 13, while the assets are given as only \$415 36.

sraham Mich, of No. 8 Spring-st. assigned to Arthur man, without preferences. Charles Noble assigned to C. Nobla, given professores for \$300.

c Court of Oyre and Arminer was convened by Justice Court of Oyre and Arminer was convened by Justice

ext Monday.

o Falor, who so Revember 8 voted in the Ninth Rico-latrict of the 19th Assembly District under the name in Harley, planted graffly yesterday to a violation of the a laws may depend by Recorder Bayth to in-

prisonment for two years and four months. Foley voted the name of Denis Hurier, awaring in his vote. A SIGNAL VICTORY FOR FRANCIS BAUON. OTECTING HIS RIGHTS AGAINST THOSE WHO

WERE MISSISSING HIS NAME. Francis Bacon, surviving partner of the old plane fru of Bacon & Raven, whose factory and ware-rooms are at Nos. 19 and 21 West Twenty-first-st., obtained a signal victory yesterday in his suit against Thomas Raven, Alfred J. Newby and John Evans for an injunction perpetually restraining the defendants from placing the firm name upon their planes or maiking any use of it whatever. The case was tried efore Justice Patterson in the Supreme Court, Specia

T. B. Van Arsdale, an expert, testified that he he ned the planes of Newby & Evans bearing the examined the pianos of Nawby & Evans bearing the name of Racon & Raven and that they were not as good as the pianos of the plaintiff's firm. Mr. Evans on the witness stand said that he had acted innoceptly in the matter and had supposed that he had a right to the name under his arrangement with Mr. Raven. The latter said he had not been in business within the past ten years and had arranged with Newby & Evans for the manufacture of the pianos. The permanent injunction was granted as to Nowby & Evans. As to Raven the claim was outlawed. The complaint demanded \$10,000 damages for the use of the firm name but this was waived, as the plaintiff's lawyer said, because the establishment of his rights and not money was the object of the suit.

PHILANTHROPIST GIBBS'S EXCUSES.

HIS WICKED CLERKS DID ALL THE MISCHIEF-

PROMISING A BARTENDER A SITUATION. Mayor Hewitt yesterday gave a hearing in the case of J. B. Gibbs & Co., of No. 130 West Twenty-third st. whose intelligence office license was revoked on the charge that it had accepted money from persons seeking employment and failed to procure it for them. The accused an opportunity to be heard before revek! Meenses, and that hereafter he would follow this rule. directed Mr. Gibbs to be present and answer the charg against him. His son appeared and was warned seven times that he must secure employment for the person who had paid the firm or retund the money receive The Marshal exhibited fifteen affidavits of persons from whom money had been thus obtained without employ advertising and personals had been looked after by his clerk and that he knew nothing of it. The Mayor replied that he was responsible for what his employes did, and that he apparently had some bad men about him Marshal Byrnes said he could prove that Mr. Gibbs's son took witnesses saide in the office of the Marchal and re funded their money in order to prevent them making

funded their money in order to prevent them making complaint.

The philanthroptat said he had gone into the business to benefit young people. It was pure benevolence on his part and he had lost money. The Mayor though he had done only right in revoking the license, for according to his own showing Mr. Gibbs had taken money from poor people and rendered them no equivalent. It was shown that Mr. Gibbs had taken money to precure a man a situation as bartender. Mr. Gibbs, who is a temperance erator, declared that his clerk had done this.

Mr. Hewitt said that the revocation of the license was just; the only question was whether Mr. Gibbs should have a new one. He finally decided that Mr. Gibbs would have to make application for a new license and then the question of granting him one would be considered.

THE CENTENNIAL OF AFRICAN METHODISM. The colored people of this city and of the whole of African Methodism. At Philadelphia one hundred years ago Richard Allen, a member of St. George's Meth-odist Episcopal Church of that city, was persecuted by the mombers of that church, and in resentment of thei treatment gathered a number of followers and after long and bitter opposition was finally ordained as a reg-ular preacher of the Methodist Church. From that beginning the church has grown until it now mumber 500,000 communicants, 2,500 travelling and 6,500 local preachers, 3,000 churches, a publication department and a quarterly. The African Methodist Episcopal Review. The first General Conference was held in April, 1816. The first General Conference was held in April, 1810, when Richard Allen was made Bishop. The Bethet Church in Sullivan st., of which the Rev. Dr. William B. Derrick is pastor, is taking the lead in the celebration in this city. Services have been held at the church every evening since November 13, and are to continue until Friday evening of this week. To-morrow evening a content will be given in Steinway Hali by Selika and Blind Tom. Dr. Derrick has issued a congratulatory address to his congregation reviewing the history of African Methodism and calling on them to renewed efforts. It is desired to raise a centennial offering of \$3,000.

STREET CARS TO RUN THROUGH CENTRAL PARK. Property owners on both the east and west side of Central Park are requesting the Park Department to permit tracks to be laid through the transverse or ninken road at Eighty-fifth-st. for street cars. There are now no means of reaching cars except from Fifty-ninth st. to cross the city near Central Park, and person living above Eightieth-st. are obliged to go more than : mile to reach those cars. The Park Commissioners sa mile to reach those cars. The Park Commissioners say that they are willing that the annken reads should be used by street cars, but the options of the Corporation Counsel is positive that the law will not admit of this. It reads that no railroads shall go through Central Park "except by tunnel"; if to this be added "or by transverse road" the desired result may be reached. The Fourth-ave, line has tracks hall to the entrance of the Eighty-fifth-at, transverse road. The change, it is expected, will be secured from the next Legislature.

KEEPING UP HIS "SIMPLE CURISTIAN LIFE." Colonel Fellows was at the District Attorney's office at an early hour yesterday. He has been away from the city on a week's ostensible sheeting trip to Chesapeake Bay, as the guest of Herman Oelrichs. The Colonel however, had no shooting stories to tell.

"I did not take my shooting costume with me," he said. "Mr. Oelrichs would rise at 4 in the morning, put on his canvas suit and bring in a good load of ducks. I did not shoot ducks that way. I led a 'simple Christian life.'

not shoot ducks that way. I led a 'simple Christian life,' rising at 9 in the morning, breakfasting at 10 and going out in the giery of my Broadway smi at 11. Ducks 1 No. I did not get any. They are too irrechlar and unconventional in their hours of rising to suit me."

Mr. Fellows was ruddy and happy after his vacation. He made a call at the White House while at Washington. The appointments of assistants in the office have not been fully decided upon. Mesers. Fitzgerald, Semple and Davis, however, will probably remain. De Lancey Nicoll expects to return to private practice and Assistant DistrictAttorney Bedford may also return.

A FAIR FOR THE HOLY INNOCENTS CHURCH. A FAIR FOR THE HOLY INNOCENTS CHURCH.
Father Larkin, pastor of the Holy Innocents' Church, is one
of the most popular of the Roman Catholic dergy in this city.
Last evening he was in the best of humor, and looked happier than he has felt in a long time. The reason of it was the
opening of a fair to raise fundado pay of a large debt incurred in painting, decorating and frescoing the church. The
fair was held in the basement of the building, where was displayed a collection of costly articles given by wealthy
Catholics and other good-natured sympathizers to grace the
various stalls. Father Deberty, Father Downes and Father
Kenny assisted Father Larkin in superintending the arrangevarious stalls. Father Doberty, Father Downes and Father Kenny assisted Father Larkin in superintending the arrangements. A gold watch, a silver watch and a gold ring will be voted to the most popular member of the choir and a solid gold badge to the most popular police captain. The refreshment table is in charge of Mrs. John Diamond; the school table, Miss Mary McGiynn, a sister of Father McGiynn, Hoy Inocent's table, Miss Clarkin; cheir table, Mrs. Haves and Mrs. O Donohue; young men's table, Mrs. Sarah McGrane, and Children of Mary table, Miss Ryan and Mrs. Colwell. Some of the others assisting were: Miss Maguire, Mrs. W. Golding, Miss A. Diamond, Miss K. McGrath, hiss Rosie Byrnes, the Misses Lizzie and Mary O'Rorke, Miss Annie Hayes, Miss A. Mirray, Miss Florence Halker, the Misses Mamie and Allie Golding, the Misses Minnis and Katle Brady, Mrs. P. Brady, Miss Rhola McHugh, Miss Maggle Counolly, Miss Agnes Reulty, Miss T. Plaisted and Mrs. A. Bleezard.

FRIENDLESS CHILDREN TO BE MADE HAPPY. The Home for the Friendless, at Nos. 32 East Thirleth and 29 East Twenty-minth ata, was established in 1848 by the American Female Guardim Society for the protection of American resons durant a society for the protection of homeless and friendless wemen and children. During the last year its immates have numbered 130 adults and 390 children. Of the latter class seventy-five have been provided with homes by adoption. Since the opening of the Home over 31,000 have been sheltered, and upward of 6,000 little one 31,000 have been sheliered, and npward of 6,000 little ones sent to happy homes in the country. The society also aims to bring as many as possible of this same neglected class, whe cannot become inmates of the Home, under training in its twelve schools, which are distributed through the destitute parts of the city, and have the last year registered 5,398 pupils. Beside the manal priwary studies the varieus industries are here taught kithohen gardies. Gooding and carpentering. The support of the Home is mainly derived from the free-will offerings of benevient people. Money, previsions and elething will be thankfully received.

Dinuer will be served at the Home, No. 25 East Twenty-minth-at, on Thursday, to 500 children. Tables apread at 1 and at 4 p. m. Servees will be held in the chapel, in same building, at 2:30 and 7:30 o'clock; songs and recitations by the children. Mrs. C. C. North is president of the society and Mrs. S. A. Stone treasurer.

Corporation Counsel O'Brien sent to the Commissioner of Public Works yesterday an opinion on the complaint made by Mrs. Sarah Lynch against the atructures erected by the Mrs. Sarah Lynch against the structures erected by the Manhattan Raifread Company in Eighth-ave, between One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth and One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth and One-hundred-and-fifty-finth ats She complained that the various buildings, from one to four stories high, used by the raifread company have been erected in violation of the law, and that they steed in the way of improvements on her premises adjoining. Mr. O'Brien cites the law governing the cievated reflwars, and is desbtful whether there is any greater violation of the law here than elsewhere. If Mrs. Lynch's property is taken for High Bridge Park, as is likely, she will have no claim for damages. He is of the opinion that it wend not be well for the municipal authorities to take any action.

FRIENDS OF THE INDIAN MEET.

The New York Indian Association held its annual meeting yeaterday in the parior of the Broadway Tabernacis. Mrs. D. I. Raynolds presided. Miss A. S. Buchanin, the corresponding secretary, presented the annual report, which stated that the passage of the Land and Severalty bill, projected by Senator Dawes, opened a field for new work. An account of the work of the association was given, and the need of more effort in agitating the Indian question before the American people was urged. It was announced that the Home Building Fund was completed, but that the New York Cottage was not yet built. The renort was ordered printed. The treasurer, Brs. J. C. Baldwin, made a report, showing the total receipts during the year to have been \$70.094 and expenditures \$7.77 Bg. There were also reports from various standing commutates.

THANKSGIVING DAY SPORTS.

FOOTBALL, RUNNING, BICYCLE, SHOOTING ANI TROTTING MATCHES FOR THURSDAY. The Nassau Athletic Club will have its third annuesque games at Washington Park, Brooklyn, on Thanksgiving Day. There are thirteen matches on the programme, the principal ones being a five-mile race stween S. I. Freeth, of the Nassau Athletic Club, and J. D. Lloyd, of the Prospect Harriers, a burlesqu seeball game between Chinamen and colored men, and a greased pig wrestle. The games will begin at

A pigeon-shooting match has been arranged between Gus Haas and John Eccles for \$150 a side, to be she off at Dexter's Park, L. L. also on Thanksgiving Day. The conditions are twenty-five birds each, twenty-five

yards rise, Long Island ruies.

The Kings County Wheelmen will introduce a ne the Kings County Wheelmen will introduce a new idea in bicyclism on next Thursday. It is proposed to have a hare and hounds paper chase on bleycles over the Long Island roads. The start is to be made from the Prospect Park Plaza. The Prospect and Fleetfoot Harriers will also have runs on that day. The same afternoon at 1:30 p. m. there will be a trotting match at the track of the Driving Club of New-York, between B. G. Kenilworth, who has made a record of 2:18 1-2, and B. M. Rosalind, who has made 2:18 1-4.

WHAT THE FOOTBALL MEN ARE DOING. At a meeting of the American Postball Union held at No 243 Broadway yesterlay, the resignation of the Unions, o Commina College, was laid on the table. No formal protest having been received from the New York Athietic Club in respect to their game with the Crescents, which was pro-tested on account of Henry, of States Island, playing as a substitute, nothing was done. The resignation of the Crickets, of Stevens Institute, was accepted.

The Crescents, of Brooklyn, will play the Staten Island Cricket Club team next Saturday at the Crescent's ground, Ninth-ave., Brooklyn. At the next meeting officers will be Ninth-ave, Broosiyn. As an elected.

The Crescents have practically won the metropolitan championship, having cuptured every game without a point being scored against them. The Wesleyan University and the Pointsylvania University football teams will plar a match in the Intercollegiate series either on the Polo Grounds or the St. George's ground at Hoboksa on Thursday.

C. Von Der Aho, the energetic manager of the St. Leuis club, will arrive in this city to-day. Mr. Von Der Aho will try to arrange the transfer of the Metropolitan club and some of its players to Kansas City. Some of the St. Louis players will be transferred to the Brooklyn club before the St. Louis

In the transferred to the Brooklyn club before the St. Louis manager goes West again.

James Jackson, who has helped to organize so many minor league clubs, is an applicant for the position of manager of the Washington club. Jackson is bouse; and an carsest and energetic worker. Jackson has been highly recommended, and will probably be appointed to filler Manager Gaffney's short. shors. The New York players have acrived in California, and are playing in excellent form. Keeds is pitching only occasionally, and there is not much danger of his horting his arm on the trip. Ewrug, Richardson, Keily and Tierman take a hand

TWO MEN WHO CAN'T BE ACCOUNTED FOR. Mrs. Isabella Close, of No. 5 Adams at. in the Anand a ked for help in searching for her husband, Henr Close, a builder, age thirty, who had an office in Por: Morris. Mr. Close, who is described as soher man and a good husband, has been infissing since Wednesday. On that day he had a quarrel with his pariner in business, Christopher Rheinish. They were under a horse shed in Port Morris and Close refused to get into a wagon and ride home with his partner. Rheinish drove off, leaving Close standing under the shed, and he did not see Close again He said afterward to Mrs. Close that he noticed a stranger in the shed watching her husband in a susstranger in the shed watching her husband in a suspicious way. Close was believed to have had several hundred dollars in his pocket when he disappeared.

The poince were asked also to search for Francis Stalineyer, thirty-four years of age, who was missing from his home, No. 34 West Forty-sixth-st. About five years age he had a sunstroke and since then he has acted so strangely at times as to make his father and other relatives measy. On Sunday he went to visit a friend in Tremont and when he left there he said he was going to walk home. His relatives were searching for him at the city hospitals yesterday, fearing that he had been attacked by sudden illness during his long walk.

Robert McDonald, while riding on the Sixth Avenu Elevated road last Friday, lost a pocket book contain ing \$1,200 in \$50 bills. His agent, 8. M. Blakely, advertised the loss and offered \$200 reward. No reply was received until yesterday, when an answer car from a woman who told him that she could give him some information. Mr. Blakely called on her and she stated that on Friday morning about 10 o'clock while riding on the Sixth Avenue road she had seen a man pick ug from a seat a pocket book. The man get off at Porty-second-st. The pocket book was given to the conductor of the train, whose number the woman had

written down. It was 758.

Mr. Blakely called on Colonel Hain and stated the case. The conductor was sent for and he came, bringing with him the pocket book and the money. He had been waiting, he said, to see an advertisement, as he thought that a reward would be offered for the money, and as he was pressed for money he could then get

CATCHING SMUGGLERS AT THEIR TRICKS. When the steamship La Champagne came to he passenger pass several articles to a Spaniard on the pier, who slipped away and handed them in turn to another who resembled him, and the second one was about to hasten away, when restrained. The two Spaniards proved to be Florencio and Miguel Lavida, brothers. The woman passenger was Miss Peon. The Inspector found on the two men the following articles, which were in the seizure-room of the Custon House yesterday: Eight bracelets, 3 gold watches 1 diamond ring, 7 finger rings, 1 lock and chain, 1

1 diamond ring, 7 finger rings, 1 lock and chain, 1 breast-pin, 6 gold buttons, 3 pair of ear-rings, 8 hair pins, 1 belt and buckle. The Spanfard declared that the goods belonged to Miss Peon. No datiable articles were on her baggage entry.

Inspector Brown also boarded the schooner Cecille, from Baracoa, yesterday, and observed that Capitain steel was making joily with some friends with the aid of some delicious cerdial. Of the Jource of the cordial the Inspector could get no information; so he went searching, and found not only a demijohn of cordial, but three casks of spirits, one holding twenty-two gallons. The manifest did not show their presence, and the Inspector asserts that the capital denied having such wholesale supplies on board.

A MERCHANT RILLED IN AN ELEVATOR SHAFT. Jacob Schwab, senior member of the firm of Jacob Schwab & Son, lace importers, at No. 555 Broadway, met his death suddenly at his place of business yes terday morning. The store of the firm is on the second floor of the building, and in the rear is an elevator, which is used chiefly in holsting and lowering goods. After looking over some business letters yesterday After looking over some business letters yesternay morning in his office, Mr. Schwab went to the elevator shaft and, probably supposing that the elevator car was below him, looked down to see where it was. In some urexplained way he lost his balance, and fell headlong down the shaft. The elevator car happened to be above the second floor at the time and Mr. Schwab fell clear to the basement. He was killed instantly. Mr. Schwab was fifty-four years of age and highly esteemed among the Hebrews of the city. His family live at No. 57 East Seventy-sixth-st.

IRVING HALL'S DAYS ARE NUMBERED. It is doubtful if the political faction known as Irving Hall will survive another year. Robert B. Nooney its head, is reported to be thoroughly tired of politics The delegations from three Assembly Districts with-drew from the organization during the campaign. The Irving Hall forces in the XXIIId District, led by "Prince Harry" Genet, had its headquarters in Third-ave. Just above One-hundred-and-twenty-fifthst. The furniture and effects were sold at auction recently, fetching \$43. This amount was applied toward liquidating debts. Then a resolution was passed formally disbanding the organization.

JOHN MOST PREPARING HIS DEFENCE. The trial of John Most for using imflammatory language in an address to his anarchistic associates language in an address to his anarchistic associates will begin this morning before Judge Cowing. De Lancey Nicell will be the prosecuting attorney. Most was in his office yesterday working hard on his paper and also faking the names of witnesses who are to testify in his behalf. He says there are twenty-five men who will be on the witness stand in his defence and will swear that he did not use the language attributed to him.

TE N SUSPENSE AT CASTLE GARDEN. The Commissioners of Emigration are still exer cised over the question of privileges at Castle Garder and whether they are to account for the receipts from there to the United States Government, and also whether their bills are to be audited and salaries are to go on at the Garden. Commissioner Hauseli said yesterday that the recent communication from Secretary Fairchild looked to an arrangement of the whole matter, but that it would probably be first referred to the Commissioner of Accounts for an ex-amination of the financial bearings of the contro-

MAX O'RELL VISITS A GRAMMAR SCHOOL. M. Paul Bloost (Max O'Rell) yesterday visited the female department of Grammar School 59, in East Fiftyseventh-st., which is one of the best known public school in the city. The school was assembled for him and he was much pleased with the fine singler and beautiful quentions. He made a witty address to the girls, telling of the funny questions which have been asked of him since his arrival. The children were much interested and one little girl afterward explaimed:

"He's only been here a week! And how heantifully he speaks English!" LORD WOLVERTON.

POLITICIAN, BANKER, WHIP, HOME RULER, TYPICAL ENGLISHMAN AND FRIEND.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIE Lord Wolverton's death was sudden enough to dispose men's hearts to kindness in their speech of him now that he is gone. He was a popular man, toe, in private life, whatever offence he may hav given in politics by the recklessness of his tongue. He used to fling such words as traitor, Judas Iscariot and the like at the heads of men who were no more traitors or Judases than he was. This was only in latter days. He had, however, made himextremely distiked in his county by these proceedings and others. He carried the ferocity of current politics to lengths almost unheard of, out of Ireland. Liberality, if that be the word, he also carried to lengths unheard of, even in England. The stories of Lord Woiverton's gifts to political objects remind one of the days when Lord Lascelles spen

£70,000 on a Yorkshire election. It is the leading Home Rule journal of Ireland which is responsible for the story that Lord Wolverton had given or spent in one way and another no less than half a million dollars during the last Home Rule campaign. Probably the amount is exaggerated, but it was, in any case, very large. He was capable of bringing 15,000 people together for a single meeting in his own county by the simple process of paying their railway fares and supplying unlimited free lunches; with circus and side-shows for those who did not care to listen to his and other speeches. That could not be done for nothing. His wealth was enormous, or what is here thought enormous. Common report put it at £3,000,000. or \$15,000,000. He was partner, and latterly chief partner, in the chief of the great private banks in the city, Messrs. Glyn, Milis, Currie & Co.

It was as George Glyn that be was longes known to the world of money and of politics. He was during many Parliaments chief Whip to the Liberal party. In many respects an excellent Whip; cheery, easy in manner, a good disciplinarian without seeming to be and without too much peremptoriness, albeit bluff enough when he thought there was occasion. A Whip, however, has other duties than marshalling his cohorts for critical division. The most important of them is keeping his chief, whether Prime Minister, or Leader of the Opposition, in touch with his party. He is bound to inform, first himself and then the head of the party, of the state of opinion in the party He must note the general movement of opinion and not neglect eddies and side currents. It a Prime Minister is going counter to the wish or of his followers or of any section of them, it is from the Whin shat he ought to learn it, and learn it before it is too late. This was a branea of his functions in which Mr. Glyn failed, and failed signally. His faith in Mr. Gladstone was unbounded: his confidence that everybody must come round in the end to Mr. Gladstone's way of seeing things knew no limit. He could not bear to tell him unpleasant truths. The Liberal party might be murmuring or mutinous on a particular question and Mr. Gladstone be left serenely unconscious of the mischief that was brewmg. George Glyn it was who-to use the Tory phrase which I believe Lord Salisbury first applied to his great opponent-kept Mr. Gladstone up in a

"The devotion of Lord Wolverton to Mr. Gladstone," says the Conservative organ, " was more like the fidelity of a Highlander to the chief of his clan than of a politician to the leader of his party; and without saying anything of the wisdom of his choice, we may admire the character which is capable of so warm and disinterested an affec tion." Anecdotes of it have long been current in London-not all of them true. One, I believe, is true. Mr. Gladstone, who has never been a rich man, some years ago took it into his head to part with his books. He sold them, or a great part of them, to a very second rate second-hand dealer in Oxford-st., presumably at a low price, for Mr Gladstone's books, like his china, were not of the kind which the dealer or collector would think very valuable. Glyn heard of this transaction and went off to the dealer's. The books, if I recollect rightly, had actually been removed from the house to the shop, and Mr. Gladstone's friend was confronted with the library he had so often seen in other surroundings. He bought the whole back from the dealer, who contented himself with the modest commission of 10 per cent on the amount he had paid or agreed to pay. This last incident remained

His sanguine temperament played him strange tricks, also, when it came to calculating votes on the eve of a close division in the House of Commons. The most striking instance I know is that of the division on the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill last year. Lord Wolverton was not then Whip, of course, but he was profoundly interested in the contest and very busy in it. He it was, I believe, who then misled Mr. Gladstone as to the probable result. He was convinced that a majority for the hill was to be had. At the worst, the majority against it would not exceed half a dozen votes. These assurances were what led Mr. Gladstone at the very last to refuse all concessions. Down to the last, and even down to the end of that memorable and admirable speech in which the great orator closed the debate, his own friends were expecting him to announce modifications of his scheme. There were many Liberals among those who could not accept it as it stood, who were only too anxious to support him and his scheme if he would make it possible for them to support him. Had he known the truth he would have vielded. What he wanted was, in truth, only such a vote as should affirm the principle of Home Rule and keep his Government in. He might have had it but for his stubboraness on certain points, and his stubbornness was due to his belief that he could win on his own terms, and that belief was due to bad whipping, as the Paritamentary phrase is, amateur and otherwise. Lord Wolverton was the

Well, if Lord Wolverton was in any degree reponsible for that disaster he has done all that a man could do to retrieve it. Spending money like water may not be the best or purest form of political energy, but it is one of the most effective. The Corrupt Practices Act has hardly made it less so. Direct bribery has become difficult and daugerous. Indirect bribery is still practised on a great scale. Where there is no question of bribery the use of money in large sums greases the wheels of the machine as nothing else does. The Dorsetshire meeting, addressed as it was by a politician so austere as Mr. John Mortey, and filling as it did columns in the press, was but one instance. The by-elections at Spalding and elsewhere were another. The Liberal managers then made a trementous effort. They wanted to put themselves in a position to say that the country had revolted against the policy of the Government, and that this Parliament, with its unbroken Ministerial majority of one hundred, no longer represented the majority of the electorate, but had, as the French say, exhausted its mandate. They wen those elections by methods new to the politics of this country. They got the start of their Conservative opponents-always slow to take a new departure. They flooded each constituency in succession with speakers who were members of the House of Commons; a good many Irish included. They used the same machinery, some of it Mr. T. P. O'Connor's, for canvassing, and for house to house propaganda, on a scale never before attempted. They succeeded, and they swed their success in no slight measure to Lord Wolverton and to Lord Wolverton's money. In the full tide and prosperity of these performances I asked a Liberal manager, very high or very deep in the confidence of his party, why these byelections were all going one way. He answered:

"The country is coming round to Home Rule." "But the real reason ?" "Well we have found out how to work thes

by-elections and the Tories haven't." And the Tories had no Lord Wolverton to supply the funds for working them. It is no light tribute to this keen partisan and

dangerous adversary that he was liked and respected by those on whom he made war. The truth is that Lord Wolverton in private life was one of the most amiable of men. He was English, not to the backbone merely, but all over. Perhaps the like a man who has a great deal of money and who spends and gives freely. The fact that he made, or his forbears made, this bugs fortune by eighths per cent never led him to stint the use he made of it. He was free-handed in every relation of life, not in politics merely. On resigning his office Washington, Nov. 21.—The Interstate Commission. as Postmaster-General, he gave the amount of his saiary to a fund for the benefit of the Post Office clerks. The sum was nothing to him, but the kindly thought of these under him was characteristic of the man. He was fond of all the sports and amusements which make up so large a part of English life. He yachted and raced, and of course shot, and did all these things and others on a princely scale. His racing cost him much and perhaps cost him his life. He had been at Lewes races a day or two before that last Sunday which was to be fatal to him. Lewes racecourse is one of the bleakest places in England. He was chilled and wet, came home ill or ailing, and next morning fell dead from what was called, and perhaps was, heart disease. I had seen him two days before. looking as well as ever, with the same alert manner and quick movement which always marked the George Glyn of earlier days, Americans were sure to call him a typical Englishman. He was short, rather stout, white-haired keen-eyed, florid, not too intellectual, facing the world with the comfortable conviction that he was as good as anybody he met; one great man excepted, whom he worshipped, before whom he bowed down, to whom he burned incense, whom he honestly regarded as intalli-ble. Mr. Gladstone rewarded his idolatry with strong personal regard; too often also with a defer ence to advice which too often was as unwise as i was always sincere.

FINAL STATEMENT OF THE CANVASS.

PLURALITIES OF THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES THE ACCOUNTANTS PAID OFF.

The Board of County Convassors yesterday held its final session and formally declared the result of the canvass. The following amounts were allowed the tabulators and cierical force: John W. Outwater, expert accountant, \$250; Daniel J. O'Connor, Ferdinand May. Joseph C. Ryan, tabulators, \$80 each; Philip Berliager and William H. Sparks, tabulators, \$75 each, and twen y-five others, sums ranging from \$60 to \$30 each.

The fellowing is the vete for State officers: SECRETARY OF STATE... Fred'k Cook (Dem.). 111.188 Thos. K. Beecher (G.).
Fred'k D. Grant (Rug.) 58,063 Defective.
Henry George (C. L.). 37,477 Blank.
Edward Hall (P. L). 5,889
D. C. Huntington (P.). 1,313 Cook's plurality.... | STATE CONTROLLER. | 2 | J. S. Lamoreaux (Rep. 60, 325 ) Defective | 45 | V. A. Whiler (U. L.) | 36, 289 | Black | 3 | 11. A. Barker (P. L.) | 59, 128 | Black | 3 | 12. A. Barker (P. L.) | 5, 913 | Weniple's plurality | 56,790 | 11 | 11. | 12. | 12. | 13. | 13. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | 14. | STATE CONTROLLER STATE TREASURER. L. I. Fitzgerald (D)., 110,882 M. Hall (Greenback)... 9
J. H. (Ermichael (R.)... 60,539 Sylvester M. Doughas (United Labor)... 30,434 (United Labor)... 25,434 (United Labor)... 5,867 (Blank... 48
Labor)... 5,867 (Win. W. Smith (Pro.)... 1,329 Fitzgerald's plu mity 50,143 ATTORNEY-GENERAL. STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT. CITY CONTROLLER.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY. PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. G. H. Forster (Dem.). 109,917 J. F. Shorey (Pro.). 1,056
J. T. Van Reusseizer (66,013 Blank 69
William McCabe (United Labor). 33,034
John Morrison (Prog. 5,798

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. 

LESLEY AND WILSON SENTENCED. PHILADELPHIA, Nov 21.—Henry V. Lesiey and James A. L. Wilson, pleaded guilty to day before Judge Mitchell to conspiracy to cheat and defraud, by altering and raising checks, the Delaware and Chesapeake Cana Company of a sum aggregating over \$600,000. Judge Mitchell then sentenced Lealey to eight years' imprison ment, at laber and separate and solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary, and Wilson to six years' imthe Eastern Penitentiary, and Wilson to six years' imprisonment. The two men are consins. Wilson succeeded Lesley in the position of secretary and treasurer of the Canal Company and the "crocked" transactions becaus by Lesley were ceatinued by the two men after wilson had been appointed to the position. Shortly before the exposure of their embezzleinent, the two men disappeared from the city. A year later Lesley returned to Philadeiphia, surrendered hisself and cenfessed his guilf. He said he had been in Toronto, Canada, and that Wilson was in business in that city. Detectives were sent to Teronto and Wilson was taken in custody. He refused, however, to pattern to Philadeiphia and soly dissentially in the Dominion courts, which resulted in his being handed over to the custody of the Pennsylvania officers.

THE STANDARD BUYS AN OIL REFINERY. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21 (Special).-The extensive oil effnery of Legan, Emery & Weaver, at Greenwich Point, was sold to-day to the Standard Oll Company. was soid to-day to the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Logan said this morning that the price was in the neighborhood of \$300,000. The firm some time ago instituted suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the recevery of excessive freight charges paid on simpments of crude oil to the scabeard and this cale is said to be an outcome of the suit. Senator Emery has long been an open enemy of the Standard. In an interview to-day he said he "had found, at lest, that the Standard Company was financially too strong to batile with and that he had decided to abandon active hostilities."

MISS ANTHONY DRUMMING UP RECRUITS. SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 21 (Special).—Miss Susan I Anthony has taken Indiana by storm. Since the conven-Anthony has taken Indiana by storm. Since the convention of women suffragists, held at Bloomington, she has been industricully organized in organizing Women's Suffrage Clubs at various points in the State, and her elequent appeals and indefatigable personal efforts have resulted in many accessions to the army of female political adventurers who believe they have a right to vote. She declares that the canvass for female suffrage in '88 will be het and aggressive.

TO PREVENT CHOLERA IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Nev. 21.—Dr. J. H. Rauch, secretary of the State Board of Health, received a letter to-day from William M. Smith, Health Officer of the Port of New-William M, Smith, Health Oncer or the Fert of New-Yerk, inclosing a list of the passengers of the Italian steamer Alesia whe have been permitted to ge to Chi-cago. The efficer stated that in his opinion the clothing and baggage of the immigrants are entirely free from the infeation of chickers.

and daggage of the intengrants are entirely free from the infection of cholera.

While City Physician De Welf is not alarmed at the idea of the possibility of cholera visiting Chicago he is nevertheless taking needful precautions, he said to-day, to prevent such a disaster. A feature of his plan is the careful watening of each of the Italians reaching here who were passengers on the steamers Alesta and Independente.

THIRTY-FIVE BUILDINGS BURNED. CAIRO, Ill, Nov. 21.—At noon to-day a fire broke out at Mound City, Ill. Several fire engines and steamers were sent from here. The fire at 2 p. m. was under con-trol. Thirty-five buildings, covering two blocks, were detrel. Thirty-dwe buildings, covering two blocks, were de-stroyed. The heuses of Mayor McCracken, Senater Hogan, two hotels, three dry-goods steres and two liquor atores were among the buildings burned. The loss will be over \$50,000; issured for about \$40,000. A great many families were readered homeless. The fire is sup-posed to have been incendiary as it originated in an un-occupied hotel. A negre was arrested charged with hav-ing set this house on fire.

DEATH DUE TO SMOKING CIGARETTES. PHILADELPHIA, Nev. 21 (Special).—The coroner to-day held an inquest into the death of Matthew Bird, age eleven, who died suddenly on Thursday lest. Dr. Formad, who made the post-morious examination, said there could be no death than nerectle patenting from algarette amoking was the cones of death.

to-day began the hearing of the complaints in the Stard oil cases. These are the complaints of George of Marietta, Ohio, against a number of railroads, sing against some discriming log in favor of the Stan ing against some discrimic lief in favor of the Standard Oil Company, against others violations of the long and short haul provisions, and against all unreasonable and unjust rates. Fifty or sixty persons were in attendance—lawyers and witnesses, and the proceedings are hitely to consume several days. There are thirteen petitions in all, but only ten or the cases are being tried at this time. J. Randolph Tucker, Roger B. Loomis and A. D. Foilett appeared for the complainants. The railroads were represented as follows: S. H. Noble and Edward Baxter for the Louisville and Nashille; E. L. Russell for the Mobile and Ohio; Holmes Caumings for the Newport News and Mississippi Valley and the New-Orleans, Louisville and Texas; H. V. Money for the Mississippi and Tennessee and the Illinois Central; Edward Fesister and Charles M. Cist for the Clucinuali, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific; John S. Blair and Thomas J. Fotise for

and Charles M. Cist for the Cholmati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific; John S. Blair and Thomas J. Petits for the St. Louis, from Meuntain and Southern, and William Baxter for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia. The complaint against the Louisville and Nashville was read in 1011 and the points wherein it differed from the others was explained by Judge Loomis verbally. The reply of the Louisville and Nashville was also read. general deniat was made of unreasonable charges and iolations of the long and short bant provision, and the violations of the long and short bank provision, and the alleged discrimination was explained upon the theory that the Standard Oil Company farnishes its own task ears, while the complainant ships in barrels is the company's ears, thereby creating a substantial difference of

circumstances and conditions.

The case having thus been stated upor both stice, counsel for complainant began reading depositions. The first was that of Virgil Powers, Commissioner of the Southern Raffway and Steam-alp Association. In substance he testified to the belief that the rate per hundred pounds should be the same whether the oil is carried in tanks or barrels. His further testimony tended to show that tank cars recorded as of a given capacity in reality

that tank cars recorded as of a given capacity in reality were much larger. Fifty-one tank cars which had been weighed showed an argregate capacity of 44,000 pounds more than the recorded capacity upon which charges were based. Since the present inspection system was established the association has effected a saving of between \$60,000 and \$70,000 by reweighing freight cars, this saving being upon all kinds of freight.

The deposition of Charles A. Sindall, secretary of the Southern Railway and Stearaship Association, was similar to that of Mr. Powers.

W. L. Halsey, agents of the Standard Oil Company, and J. M Sanford, railroad agent at Huntsville, testified with respect to ship-cents of oil to the former in barrels and to the rates charged thereon.

The depositions of William if Stewart and Harry W. Porward, railroad men of Cleveland. Ohio, were read hut objected to on account of informality.

R. R. Payne, of Cleveland, Ohio, assistant manager of the Union Tank Line, was sworn and his examination consumed the afternoon seasion. It was developed that he had been subpensed to bring certain books and papers showing the capacities of all the cars of his company, but acting under advice be had not brought them, lie was prepared, however, to show by a statement got up by Mr. Page, of the Standard Oil Company, of Kentucky, the capacities of all the cars operating south of the Oiro, which statement witness his dehecked off and found correct.

the Ohio, which statement witness hid checked off and found correct.

Counsel for complainant was indisposed to submit to this, but the matter was left in absyance for the present. Witness testified that the Union Tank Line wars were owned by the Standard Oil Company of Ohlo. He could not testify whother the Union Tank Line was a corporation or not, or whether it was owned and operated entirely by the Standard Oil Company of Ohlo. Jone railroads paid mileage on the tank cars and some did not. He was not prepared to state definitely what lines did or did not nor what circumstances influenced the matter.

matter.

The Union Tank Line owned about 3,000 cars. The other tank car companies of the country owned over 2,200, including the Green Line, whose cars number over 1,100.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE DECISIONS. WESTERN RAILROAD MADE TO REDUCE ITS

RATES—AN UNRECORDED FINDING.

WASHINGTON, Nev. 21.—The Interstate Commission today decided the case of E. B. Raymond against the
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.
The complaint was that the company had established
rates on a branch line unreasonably high and diverted
business to towns on the main line. The answer of the ompany was that the branch line rates were reasonable. too low ou the main line. A synopsis of the opinion by commissioner Merrison is as follows:

Commissioner Merrison is as follows:

When the act to Regulate Commerce took effort the grain and flour rate to Chicaso from Minneapoits, Relwing and Lake City on the main line of the Chicaso, Ethesiase and St. Paul Railway was differencents per 160 pounds, and flow Massings, a station on the marrow gauge branch of said read, is was expressed and 12's contained by a comparison between them, declare 12's cents and 12's contained by a comparison between them, declare 12's cents from Maseppa an unreasonable and minwini rate, under the first section of and act. Raise and charges not unreasonably high of themselves can be as charges not unreasonably high of themselves can be as install in their relations to each other as to give under perfect of the commerce makes unlawful, if a railway company, in establishing charges an different divisions and branches of its road, so adjust them as to divertrade and business to one locality which naturally, under a equitable adjustment of charges, would be locality, under a equitable adjustment of charges, would be locality, under a continue of made lawful by the fact that some of such charges are not entirely voluntary, but result from competition between carriers. In the adjustment of the related rates, Masseppa, which had been 2 cents, is 5 cents higher than its rivals, a difference autilicient to divert some of its legitimum travals. rivals, a difference sufficient to divert some of its lab business, and the railroad is directed to reduce this a to 24 cents by reducing the Mazeppa rate from 224 10 cents.

A decision was made also in the case of the Manu urers and Jebbers Union of Mankato, Minn., against the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company and others. The following is a summary of the report by Commissioner Bragg

Commissioner Brags:

After the complaint in this cause was heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but before its report and online was amounced, the parties to the controversy settled it by agreement between themselves, and as a consequence thereof a tariff of raise was field with the Commission by the carrier, which seemed reasonable in themselves and not obnoxious to the Interstate Commission i.w. Upon these facts the Commission tract this as a settlement of the contraversy, and, while reporting the facts of this case in order to complete the record, deems it these cases with the particular case to report its finding and opinion thereon.

SHOT DOWN IN HIS OWN BAR-ROOM. While James Sweeney was violating the Excise law in his liquor store, No. 244 Third-ave., about 1 o'clock yesterday morning he was shot and dangerously wounded by a stranger. Sweeney's side door was open and he vas behind the bar with his bartender dealing out liquor. A man who was more than half drunk entered the in company with a woman and called for drinks After they were served once the man wanted more liquor, but the barkeeper refused to fill the second order. The drunken man began to bluster and made so much noise that 8 weeney went from behind the bar to pacify him. The stranger drew a revolver, pushed the muzzle of The stranger drew a revolver, pushed the muzzle of the weapon almost against Sweeney's face and fired. The lequor dealer fell on the floor and the drunken man rushed out of the shop. In the confusion that followed the shooting the woman also escaped.
When the police learned of the shooting they sent Sweeney to Bellevus Hospital and arrested John Morrison, the bartender, for violating the Excise law. Surgeons at the hospital found that the bullet had penetrated Sweeney's right check. They probed for the bullet but failed to find it, and the wounded man's condition was said afterward to be critical.

MR. WHITNEY RETURNS TO T IE CAPITAL MR. WHITNEY RETURNS TO T E CAPITAL
WASHINGTON, Nev. 21 (Special).—Secretary Whitney
returned to Washington last night and spent an hour
this morning at the Navy Department. He also called
upon the President. These who saw him failed to see
any trace of his recent illness, of which so much was
said. At the Navy Department, however, the impression
prevails that he will not assume control of affairs until
after Congress has met, his object in coming here being
twefold, first, to obtain the reports from the different
bureau chiefs with a view to preparing his own report,
and, second, to be on the ground atmeelf in order to aliaf
the quarrel which seems to have broken out between two
factions whe respectively side with or oppose Capitale
Bunce's report on the Atlanta.

A DESERTED WIFE COMMITS SUICIDE. Rosa, the young wife of Frederick Aradt, became in same about four months ago, and was sent to the asylum on Blackwell's Island. She improved se much, after staying in the hospital three mouths, that her husband took her home again. Her insarity soon returned and Aradt deserted her. He is a German laborer, and is believed to be out of the city. Mrs. Arndt west to stay with her friend, Mrs. Bauer, at No. 139 East One-bundred-and-tenth-at. On sunday she was more despondent than usual, and yesterday morning Mrs. Bauer found her dead in bed. There was little doubt that she had committed suicide.

PREPARATIONS FOR JOHN RYLE'S PUNERAL PREPARATIONS FOR JOHN RYLE'S FUNER: L.

The body of ex-Mayor John Ryle, the pioneer [allbeanufacturer of Paterson, N. J., was taken home yesterday, having arrived by the Umbria on Sunday. Mr.

Ryle died in Macclessfield, England, on Nevember G.

The funeral will take place at the Second Presbyterian Church, Paterson, at 2 p. m. to-morrow. Many of the factories will be closed for the afternoon as a mark of respect, and the mills of the Pioneer Silk Company, of which the dead man was president, will be shut down all this wook. The body will be placed temporarily beside that of Charles R. Pelgram, also a former leading silk manufacturer, in the receiving vanit in the Cedar Laws.

Comstery.

LIBERAL WITH THE CITY'S MONEY.

LIBERAL WITH THE CITY'S MONEY.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday went through the provisional estimates for the maintenance of the various as partments and bureaus of the City Government for 1825, and made various recommendations, none of which the Board of Estimate and Apportisment is likely to pay much astertion to. The principal changes are in the Department of Public Works. The line for repairing and cleaning sewers yes increased from \$15,000 to \$30,000. An increase was maked in the decreased from \$15,000 to \$30,000. An increase was maked in the pay of solice and districtive segrents from \$1,000 to \$3,000 as a first could be sufficiently to the second of the country of the payments of the second of the country of the payments of the second of the country of the payments of the second of